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posed, from its size, to have been immature, whilst the interpretations, figures, and descriptions of the parts by the older authors are necessarily unsatisfactory, owing to their lack of comparative knowledge.

ZOOLOGICAL NEWS.—A new class of marine silicious Rhizopods, called by Haeckel *Phaeodaria*, rich in specific forms and remarkable in many respects, is described in *Nature* by this indefatigable observer. Over 2000 "species" have been collected by the *Challenger* expedition. The greater number of the species are visible to the naked eye.—The development of *Amblystoma punctatum* is described by Dr. S. Clarke, with excellent figures, in the Studies from the biological laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University.—Considerable has been done by the Scandinavian naturalists concerning the singular Crustacean parasites of the sea worms, these Lernæan forms being attached to the bodies of the worms. A number of new forms of much interest have been described and elegantly figured by Levinsen in the Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Copenhagen.—Hewitson and Moore's Descriptions of New Indian Lepidopterous insects is to appear in parts. For the first part we are indebted to Dr. Hayden. A number of forms are related to American species, hence this publication is of interest to lepidopterists in America.—The death of Dr. Boisduval, the well-known lepidopterist, who described so many North American butterflies and moths, is recorded. He attained the age of eighty-one years.

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

PEABODY MUSEUM AT CAMBRIDGE.—Prof. F. W. Putnam, in three communications to the Boston Society of Natural History, during October and December gave an account of the work of the Peabody Museum. The first had reference to chambered barrows, already mentioned. The second to ancient mounds and burial places in Cumberland Valley, Tennessee. Several thousand ancient stone graves have been opened. A walled town on the Lindsley estate, twelve acres in extent, enclosed by a bank and ditch was described. A mound in the area contained sixty human skeletons, each in a carefully made stone grave, the graves being arranged in two rows forming four sides of a square, and in three layers. About seventy ground plans of ancient houses were traced out. Under the floors of hard burnt clay were the graves of children, from one to four under each house. The third paper treated of the ornamentation of pottery. The author concludes from a wide induction that the seemingly useless appendages of more refined ceramic ware are survivals of useful parts in a ruder age, and that the study of the ornamentation of pottery will furnish an important clue to the progress of culture.

¹Edited by Prof. ORIS T. MASON, Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

For about two years Mr. J. Francis Le Baron, Chief Engineer of the St. John's and Indian Rivers railroad at Titusville, Florida, has been engaged in making a reconnoissance of the archæological remains in Eastern Florida for the museum. During this period he has located on a copy of a government map of Florida, published by the War Department, no less than 173 stations, comprising shell-heaps, burial-mounds and fortifications, in a region extending about 300 miles south of the mouth of the St. John's, and inland along that river and over-land to Lake Okeechobee. The majority of the stations are, however, on the St. John's and Indian rivers. Taken in connection with Prof. Wyman's account of the shell-heaps of the St. John's river, the map and accompanying report by Mr. Le Baron forms a valuable addition to our knowledge of the position and number of the prehistoric sites in Florida. Mr. Le Baron has also in his report called attention to several groups of tumuli of special interest which should be explored in detail if funds can be obtained for the purpose, for they are of a different character from the ordinary shell-heaps and burial-mounds along the St. John's and the coast. The report and map by Mr. Le Baron will prove of considerable interest and importance in connection with the arrangement of the large amount of material which we have from the shell-heaps of Florida, consisting principally of the collections made by the late Prof. Wyman, and the proper time for its publication will be when the collections in that department of the museum shall be placed on exhibition.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, HELD IN SHEFFIELD, 1879.—The Report of this Association is a model in punctuality and preparation. The following is a correct list of papers.

BALL, V.—On the forms and geographical distribution of ancient stone implements in India.

CAMERON, COMMANDER.—On the manners and customs of the people of Urua, Central Africa.

CARKE, HYDE.—On the Yarra and the languages of Australia in connection with those of the Mozambique and Portuguese Africa.

On High Africa as the center of a white race.

DAVIS, JAMES W.—On the discovery of certain pockets of chipped flints beneath the peat on the Yorkshire moors, near Halifax.

On an elaborately finished Celt found on the moors, near Marsden.

DAWKINS, W. BOYD.—On the geological evidence of the antiquity of Man.

DE BRAZZA, COMTE SAVORGNAN.—On the native races of Gaboon and Ogowé.

FARRER, J. A.—On savage and civilized warfare.

HARRISON, J. PARK.—The profile of the ancient Greeks.

KEANE, A. H.—On the relations of the Indo-Chinese and Inter-Oceanic races and languages.

KNOWLES, W. J.—On flint implements in the Valley of the Bann.

On some curious leathern and wooden objects from Tullyreagh bog, County Antrim.

LANG, ANDREW.—On the origin of Fetichism.

MILNE, JOHN.—On the stone-age in Japan.

MOSS, EDWARD L.—On a collection of organic remains from the Kitchen-middens of Hissarlik.

OPPERT, GUSTAV.—On the classification of languages on the basis of ethnology.

RENÉ, DR.—On the discovery of animal mounds in the Pyrenees.

Evidence of early historic events and pre-historic customs by perpetuation of design in art and manufacture in later, and even in present, times.

PINTO, DE SERPA.—On the native races of the head-waters of the Zambesi.

ROBERTS, C.—A classification of the physical conditions of life.

SKERTCHLEY, SYDNEY B. J.—Evidence of the existence of palæolithic man during the glacial period in East Anglia.

On a new estimate of the date of the neolithic age.

On the survival of the neolithic period at Brandon, Suffolk.

TUKE, D. HACK.—On the Cagots.

TYLOR, E. BURNETT, Chairman.—The presidential address.

TYLOR, A.—On certain inventions illustrating the working of the human mind.

VAMBÉRY, ARMINIUS.—On the Turcomans between the Caspian and Merv.

WAKE, C. STANISLAND.—Notes on the Polynesian races.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN INDIANA.—The volume containing the eighth, ninth and tenth annual reports of the geological survey of Indiana during 1876-77-78, by Prof. E. T. Cox, devotes the space from page 121 to page 153 to antiquities. In the first chapter descriptions and surveys of new works and mounds are given accompanied by accurate maps. The second chapter is an address by Mr. Cox before the State Archæological Association of Indiana, which closes with this most excellent sentence, "Let us, therefore, attend strictly to detailing facts of observation, and they are sure to lead to a correct solution of all problems within the compass of the human mind."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NEWS.—Tenth general meeting of the German Anthropological Society, at Strassburg, on the 11th, 12th and 13th of August, 1879, in Cor.-Bl. d. Deutsch. Gesellsch. f. Anthropol., etc. Nos. 9, 10 and 11. The papers and discussions reported are of great importance locally, but few of them were of general interest. Mr. E. Von Tröltsch presented a prehistoric chart of Southern Germany and Switzerland, which is a marvel of patience and skill in the use of graphic signs and colors.

The second part of the twelfth volume of *Archiv für Anthropologie*, 1879, contains the following communications:

Der Steisshaarwirbel (vertex coccygeus), die Steissbeinglaze (glabella coccygea), und das Steissbeingrübchen (foveola coccygea), wahrscheinliche Ueberbleibsel embryonaler Formen, in der Steissbeingegend beim ungeborenen, neugeborenen, und erwachsenen Menschen; by A. Ecker, with two plates, pp. 129-156.

Kraniologische Untersuchungen, by Dr. Emil Schmidt (Fortsetzung und Schluss), pp. 157-200.

Ueber die prähistorischen Opferstätten am Uralgebirge, by Alexander Teplouchoff in Illinskoje near Perm (with two plates).

Neuer Messapparat für photographische Aufnahmen von Lebenden und von Schädeln oder skeletten, by Dr. Gottschow (with one plate).

Kleinere Mittheilungen, including notices of the Moscow Exposition, Gatschet's "Adjectives of Color," Kulischer's "Jus primæ noctis," and Wankel's "Prähistorische Eisenschmelz und Schmiedestätten in Mähren."

Prof. Ecker, the author of the first article, published in *Globus*, 1878, xxxiii, 177, a paper upon abnormal hairiness in men, especially with reference to the so-called hairy men. The present paper is a continuation and extension of those studies in thoroughness, although a great restriction of the area of observation. While the author was endeavoring to ascertain the significance of distribution of hair over the foetus in general, and of the *trichosis sacralis* in particular, his attention was arrested not only by the hair-whorl near the coccyx, but also by the bald place (glabella), and the dimple (foveola coccygea). The author, after making these discoveries independently, found that others also had mentioned the dimple and the hair-whorl, while the *glabella* had not been noticed at all, and the connection of all these characteristics into a single study was entirely original with him. The design of the paper is to describe the phenomena separately, to ascertain their mutual relationships, and to arrive, if possible, at their origin and meaning.

The Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, designing in the future to publish a large work upon the gesture speech of mankind, has issued a preliminary quarto *fasciculus* of seventy-two pages prepared by Col. Garrick Mallery, and entitled, "Introduction to the study of the sign language among the North American Indians as illustrating the gesture speech of mankind." The final publication will be a collection of all signs, symbols and facial expressions used in conveying thought, by deaf-mutes and by tribes beyond North America, as well as by our own aborigines.

The writer dwells first upon the practical value of the sign language both in communication with living tribes and for the interpretation of native picture writing, "the sole form of aboriginal records, the impress upon bark, skins, or rocks of the evanescent air picture which in pigment or carving preserve their skeleton outline." The next chapter treats of the origin and extent of gesture speech, holding that the latter preceded articulate language in importance, which remained rudimentary long after gesture had become an art. The preponderance of authority is to the effect that man, when in possession of all his faculties, did not make a deliberate choice between voice and gesture, both being originally instinctive, as both are now; and there never was a time when one was used to the exclusion of the other. With the voice he at first imitated the few sounds of nature, while with gesture he exhibited actions, motions, positions, forms, dimensions, directions, distances, and their derivatives. It is enough to admit that the connection between them was so early and intimate that the gestures, in the wide sense of presenting ideas under physical forms, had a formative effect upon many words; that they exhibit the earliest condition of the human mind; are traced from the remotest antiquity among all peoples possessing records, and are universally prevalent in the savage stage of social evolution. Col. Mallery next proceeds to demol-

ish the oft-repeated story that there are tribes that cannot converse in the dark, alleging in response that individuals of those American tribes especially instanced, often in their domestic *abandon*, wrap themselves in robes or blankets with only breathing holes before the nose, and chatter away for hours. The common belief in an universal sign language shares the same fate at the hand of the author. In numerous instances there is an entire discrepancy between the signs made by different bodies of Indians to express the same idea. The pages of authorities, 16-18, are given in corroboration of the author's view. Then follows a series of variant signs, diverse both in conception and execution, with further illustrations, including speeches and stories in signs, with advice to collectors, accompanied with drawings to guide them in recording their observations.

We have called attention previously to the *American Art Review*, edited by Messrs. S. R. Koehler, Wm. C. Prime and Charles C. Perkins, and published monthly, in Boston, by Estes & Lauriat. As a medium of communication between students of the fine arts, it does not come within the pale of our notice; but the editors, taking the view that art is a factor in civilization, have engaged the most distinguished specialists, including Mr. Bancroft and Prof. Putnam to contribute an illustrated paper to each number upon American aboriginal art in its ancient and modern phases. In this view the journal commends itself to the archaeologists of our country as eminently worthy of their support.

The following titles of works and treatises may draw attention to something of interest to our readers. They are compiled chiefly from *The American Bookseller* and *Index Medicus*:

Antiquary: A magazine devoted to the study of the past. Edited by Edward Walford. J. W. Bouton, N. Y.

Antropologicheskaja vystavka, 1879, go goda (Anthrop. Exposition at Moscow in 1879.) Moskva, 1879.

Aryas, Discussion sur l'origine des. *Bull. Soc. Anthropol. de Paris*, 1879, II, 344, 443.

AYRTON, MATILDA CHAPLIN.—Recherches sur les dimensions générales et sur les développement du corps chez les Japonais. Paris, 1879.

B., J.—Statistique anthropométrique et médicale des élèves des écoles primaires de Bruxelles. *Ann. de demog. internat.* Paris, 1879, III.

BEARD, G. M.—English and American physique. *N. Am. Rev.* 1879, CXXIX.

BENEDIKT, M.—Ueber Kranimetrie. *Centralbl. f. Nervenh.* Coblenz, 1879, II.

BLEICHER.—Essai sur les temps préhistoriques en Alsace. Nancy, 1879.

BORLASE, W. C.—Indian money cowrie in a British barrow. *Antiquary*, Jan.

BORDIER.—Sur les crânes d'assassins. *Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris*, 1879.

BROCA, PAUL.—Crâne et cerveau d'un homme atteint de la déformation toulousaine. *Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris*, 1879, II.

Sur la détermination de l'âge moyen. *Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris*, 1879, III.

Sur un crâne de Fellah et sur l'usure des dents. *Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris*, 1879, II.

BUJACK.—Auszug aus dem Catalog der Sammlung der Allerthumsgesellschaft Prussia. *Arch. f. Anthropol.*, 1879, XII, 75-89.

COTTEAU.—Les sciences anthropologiques a l'exposition universelle de 1878. Auxerre, 1879.

- DUBNIDON, P.—Le Culte des Morts et les Cimetières. *Rev. Occidentale*, Jan.
- DURAND.—Sur les races nobles de l'Aveyron. *Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris*, 1879, II, 421.
- GARCIN, C.—La tête et le crâne d'un Neo-Caledonien. *Marseille Med.*, 1879, XVI.
- GEOFFROY, J.—La connaissance et la denomination des couleurs. *Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris*, 1879, II.
- GIGLIOLI, E. H.—Nuove notizie sui popoli negroidi degli Asia e specialmente sui Negriti. *Archiv. per l'Anthrop.* Firenze, 1879, IX.
- GIRARD, J.—Migrations Africaines. *Bull. d. l. Soc. Geographie*, Oct.
- GOMME, G. L.—Folk-lore and the Folk-lore Society. *Antiquary*, Jan.
- HOFFMANN, W.—Russian Superstitions. *Penn Month.*, Jan.
- Instructions générales pour les recherches anthropologiques à faire sur le vivant. Paris, 1879.
- KOTELMANN, L.—Die Augen von 9 Lapländern, 3 Patagoniern, 13 Nubiern, und 1 neger vom weissen Nil. *Berlin Klein Wchnschr.*, 1879, XVI.
- LE BON.—Des differences de volume du crâne suivant les races, les individus, et les sexes. [Extract from his memoir crowned by the Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris with the first prize.] *Gaz. d'hôp.* Paris, 1879, LII.
- LEBON, G.—Resultats fournis par la mesure des capacites de crânes ayant appartenu a des hommes célèbres. *Compt. rend. Acad. d. Sc. Paris*, 1879, LXXXIX.
- Marriage Proposals, Curious. *Chambers' Journ.*, Jan.
- MEEH, K.—Oberflächenmessungen des menschlichen Körpers. *Ztschr. f. Biol.*, München, 1879, XV.
- MODEGLIANI, L.—Di alcune linee faciali trasverse nel cranio di varie razze. *Arch. per l'Antrop.* Forenze, 1879, IX.
- MONTAGUE, C.—About Kissing. *Potter's Am. Month.*, Feb.
- PARKER, DR. A. J.—On the brain of a Chimpanzee. *N. Y. Medical Record*, Jan.
- RAMON DE TORRES MARTINEZ, J.—Contribucion a la antropologia, Forma el hombre un reino aparte dentro del órden de la creacion? *Encicl. méd.-farm.* Barcelona, 1879. III.
- RICE, L.—The Ganga Kings. *Madras J. of Literature*, I.
- ROTH, E.—Beitrage zur Erblichkeitsfrage. *Berlin Klin. Wchnschr.* 1879, XVI.
- SABIN, JOSEPH—A Dictionary of Books relating to America. Parts 60-70. Joseph Sabin and Sons, New York.
- SCHÖLER—Ueber die Stellung der Ophthalmologie zur Anthropologie. *Arch. f. path. Anat.* Berlin, 1879, LXXVIII.
- STAGE, G. G.—Weight in the first year. Copenhagen, 1879.
- TARUFFI, C.—Dell' antropometria e delle anomalie della colonna vertebrale. *Ann. univ. di med. e chir.* Milano, 1879, CCXXLIX.
- VAUGHN, MGR.—L'Homme: son origine, sa destinee. *Annales d. Philos. Chretienne*, Jan.
- Vedas, Antiquity of the. *Theosophist*, Oct., 1879.
- WEISGERBER, HENRI.—De l'indico thoracique. Paris, 1879.
- WEST, E. P.—A buried race in Kansas. *Kansas City Rev.*, Jan.
- WIENER, C.—Gran-Chimu et la ville de Cuzco. *Bull. d. l. Soc. de Geog.*, Oct.
- WOINARSKI, S. E. A. Z.—Some statistics of the length and weight of children born in the Lying-in Hospital, Melbourne. *Austral. M. Journ.* Melbourne, 1879, I.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

A NEW GENUS OF TAPIROIDS.—In 1873 I obtained the anterior part of the skeleton of a tapiroid mammal from the Eocene beds of the Washakie basin in south-western Wyoming. Having recently had occasion to examine the specimen, on removing the matrix I was surprised to find that it only possessed three digits